

# Charleston Daily News.

VOLUME II.—No. 307.

CHARLESTON, S. C., SATURDAY, AUGUST 11, 1866.

PRICE FIVE CENTS.

## BY TELEGRAPH.

## LATEST EUROPEAN NEWS.

## BY ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH.

LONDON, August 8.—Affairs between Austria and Italy are again assuming a threatening attitude.

LIVERPOOL, August 8.—The ship *Danube*, from Bristol to the United States, was burned at sea; the crew were saved by a Mobile vessel.

### Arkansas News.

MEMPHIS, August 9.—The officers of the steamer *Hambledon* report that Helena, Arkansas, was taken by the 56th U. S. O. T. They were firing indiscriminately on the whites, and swore that they would burn the town and kill every white person in it. Several citizens were fatally wounded. The excitement was intense, and citizens fleeing to the woods for safety.

### Mexican News.

NEW YORK, August 10.—Yerxa Cruz advises mention that an Austrian vessel at that place was taking in a large quantity of provisions, and it was rumored that MAXIMILIAN intended to leave on her with his body guard, but it was supposed that Marshal BARBINE would detain him, and use force for that purpose if necessary. Intercepted letters from SANTA ANNA has caused the arrest of numbers of Mexicans.

### New York National Union Convention.

SARATOGA, August 10.—R. H. PRATT, of Albany, was elected President of the Union Convention, which adjourned last night.

The delegates appointed to the Philadelphia Convention are as follows:

Delegates at Large—Gen. JOHN A. DIX, HENRY J. RAYMOND, CHARLES J. MYERS, A. L. COMSTOCK, S. J. TILDEN, WM. KELLY, HIRSH DIVINE and SANFORD E. CHURCH.

Four members from each district were also elected.

Among the resolutions adopted was one favoring the restoration of the Southern States to their full political relations, including representatives.

### Washington News.

WASHINGTON, August 10.—It is stated that General BAIRD has been removed from command of New Orleans and General STONEMAN appointed his successor. Major-General HUMPHREYS succeeds General DE LA FELD as Chief Engineer of the Army.

### LATER.

WASHINGTON, August 10.—Attorney-General STANBURY is acting Secretary of State during the absence of Secretary SEWARD, who left for New York this morning. ALEXANDER T. STEWART, of New York, J. R. TARRIS, of New Jersey, and J. H. ALEXANDER, of Maryland, have been appointed Commissioners to the Paris Exhibition.

J. S. WILSON has been appointed Commissioner of the General Land Office.

### The Removal of Gen. Baird Denied.

WASHINGTON, August 10.—The *Star* newspaper published here denies the removal of General BAIRD at New Orleans, and adds that no such steps will be taken pending a thorough investigation into the origin of the riots in that city. This statement is probable.

### The Douglas Monument at Chicago.

CHICAGO, August 10.—The Committee of Arrangements for laying the corner-stone of the DOUGLAS Monument at this place, announce that the ceremonies will take place September 6. An oration will be delivered by General DIX. Secretary SEWARD telegraphs that the President and Cabinet will be present on the occasion.

### Delegates from North Carolina to the Philadelphia Convention.

BALTIMORE, August 10.—The Convention to-day chose as delegates to the Philadelphia Convention, W. A. GILHAM, GEORGE DAVIS, R. C. PURYEAR, and GEORGE HOWARD.

### Returned Fenians.

NEW YORK, August 10.—Gen. JNO. H. GLEASON, Capt. CONDON, and Major COMFORT, have arrived from Ireland. The first two were released by the British Government on condition of leaving immediately for America. While in prison they had a correspondence with the United States Consul at Dublin, who admitted that they were American citizens, but that the Lord Lieutenant would deal with them as with British subjects. COMFORT is an envoy to ST. PETERSBURG, and he says that the Fenians are stronger than ever, and that they will fight this year with or without aid from America.

### The Atlantic Cable Fleet.

NEW YORK, August 10.—The cable fleet was to leave Heart's Content Wednesday night, August 9, for the spot where the previous cable was lost, and would endeavor to recover it.

### Cholera at the North.

NEW YORK, August 10.—There were forty-nine deaths from cholera here yesterday. There is a steady abatement of the disease at this point, Philadelphia and Brooklyn, and a marked decrease of it on Blackwell and Governor's Islands.

### Texas News.

NEW ORLEANS, August 10.—Governor THROCKMORTON was inaugurated Governor of Texas at Austin yesterday. His address was conservative and conciliatory.

### New Orleans Intelligence.

NEW ORLEANS, August 10.—There have been 24 deaths from cholera for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 o'clock this morning.

Mayor MONROE performs no official acts, or makes no appointments without consent from the military authorities.

### New York Market.

#### NOON DISPATCH.

NEW YORK, August 10.—Gold 48½. Exchange

9½. Cotton dull and unchanged. Flour unchanged. Wheat, prime firm. Pork steady at 31.87. Lard heavy at 19½ to 21½.

#### EVENING DISPATCH.

NEW YORK, August 10.—Gold 48½. Coupons of '65, 107½. Treasuries, 105. Sixes of '67, 130½. Coupons '80, 110½, do. '62, 109½. Cotton heavy; sales 600 bales. Middling Uplands 34 to 34½. Flour unchanged. Wheat firmer for prime, other grades dull and heavy. Pork more active at 31.81. Lard dull and heavy at 19½ to 21½. Sugar active; part for Europe, Muscovado 10½ to 11½. Coffee quiet. Naval Stores quiet. Turpentine 68 to 90. Rosin 3.50 to 7.50.

#### New Orleans Market.

NEW ORLEANS, August 10.—Cotton unchanged; sales 750 bales. Gold, 45½. Bank Sterling, 58½.

#### Mobile Market.

MOBILE, August 10.—Sales to-day 200 bales Middling at 31c. Sales of the week 1500 bales. Receipts of the week 815 bales, against 687 last week. Exports of the week 1350 bales. Stock 32,333 bales.

#### Late Markets.

CHICAGO, August 7.—Flour and Wheat dull. Wheat steady. Provisions firmer; Mess Pork held at 32½ to 32½, tierces. Lard sold at 20½c. Gold 147. CINCINNATI, August 7.—Flour steady. Wheat dull at 46 to 46½ for No. 1. Corn firm and advanced 10; sales at 57 to 57½ for No. 1; 55½ to 55½ for No. 2. Oats dull at 26c for No. 1; and 24 to 25c for No. 2. Mess Pork at 32½ to 32½. Highwines dull. Freight steady; Corn 7c to Buffalo. Receipts—3000 bushels flour; 6500 bushels wheat; 130,000 bushels corn; 5000 bushels oats. Shipments—5000 bushels flour; 17,000 bushels wheat; 253,000 bushels corn; 56,000 bushels oats.

MILWAUKEE, August 7.—Flour quiet. Wheat unsettled; sales at 41½ cash, and 41½ seller, 1 month. Corn advanced 10; sales at 55c. Oats firm. Receipts—300 bushels flour; 13,000 bushels wheat; 2100 bushels corn. Shipments—500 bushels flour; 62,000 bushels wheat.

ST. LOUIS, August 7.—Flour and Wheat steady and unchanged. Corn firm at 62 to 64 for mixed, and 72c for yellow and white. Oats, 41½c, and Provisions unchanged.

#### Neu-Deutsches Vaterland.

Ein unferer deutschen Willkür brachte uns folgende Parabel, von einem wüthenden deutschen Blatte copirt, mit der Bitte die in unserm Papier weiterzugeben.

Water unter, König Wilhelm, der du bist in Preussen. Gefährlich heisst dein Name. In uns kommen alle deutsche Reiche. Dein Wille gefahrte wie in Berlin also auch in Wien. Unsere tägliche Munition für Blind-Mittel-Gewehr giebt uns heute und immerdar. Und Österreich begreife unsere Schützen, wie es begreift seine Schützen. Führe uns nicht in einen deutschen Bund, sondern erlöse uns von allen kleinen Gärten, denn dein Wille doch das Reich, durch die Kraft und Herrlichkeit der Blind-Mittel-Gewehr und Gussstahl-Stanzen, von jetzt bis zur nächsten Revolution. Amen.

#### Catholics in Germany.

To the Editors of the Charleston Daily News:

GENTLEMEN: Will you allow me to trouble you with what may perhaps not interest you very much. The subject of Germany, under one form and another, occupies a great deal of space just now in all our newspapers. Yet it would seem that but few who are not Germans, even understand what is meant by the term Germany. I am led to this reflection by reading a paragraph in yesterday's *Courier*, under the head of "War Correspondence." "STANLEY" writes from Heidelberg: "In Austria the German language is not entirely spoken, and this coupled with the fact that the Germans are of the Lutheran, and the Austrians of the Catholic persuasion, would make annexation to Prussia, where both language and religion agree, to be much preferred."

Now I am free to confess that I do not exactly understand this writer. What does he mean by the German not being entirely spoken in Austria? If his intention is to say that only a part of the people under Austrian rule use the German language, he is correct in point of fact. But the same is the case in Prussia. The vernacular in the three northeast provinces of Prussia, which were her share of the spoil in the Partition of Poland, is not German but Polish.

Again he says: "The Germans are of the Lutheran and the Austrians of the Catholic persuasion." The distinction here is wrong. The Austrians are Germans just as much as the Prussians, or Saxons, or Hessians; or, to be more explicit, about thirteen or fourteen millions of the subjects of Austria are Germans, and cannot be properly spoken of as Austrians in contradistinction to Germans.

And lastly, as regards the foregoing religious classification, it is not true. There are Lutherans in the Austrian dominions, and there are many Catholics in the remainder of Germany. According to the National Almanac for 1864, the Protestant population of Austria is 3,182,616. Bavaria, which is the largest German power after Austria and Prussia, has a large preponderance of Catholics, so has the Grand Duchy of Baden. Prussia has 7,000,000 Catholics; Württemberg has one-third Catholics, and so with the other States.

I think I have adduced sufficient proof to show that "Stanley" is mistaken, and that the Germans are not all Lutherans.

En passant, what does the writer mean by "Catholic persuasion?"

Very respectfully,

A GERMAN CATHOLIC.

PETROLEUM IN NORTH CAROLINA.—A Greensboro' (N. C.) correspondent writes to the Richmond *Whig* as follows:

A company has been organized in Greensboro', N. C., for the purpose of boring for coal or petroleum.

This company has been incorporated by an ordinance of the late Convention under the name and style of "The North Carolina Petroleum and Mining Company." Capital stock, \$500,000; shares \$5 each—twenty thousand shares appropriated for a working capital. This company has secured by warranty title one hundred and thirty thousand acres of valuable lands, lying in the coal regions of Deep River and Dan River. These lands are valuable, not only on account of surface indications of petroleum, but also for large basins of rich bituminous coal, besides the veins of copper and iron.

During the late war, and at the present time, a source of great profit has been the distillation of oil from this coal, and manufacturers obtain fifty-six gallons of oil from a ton of coal.

A REMARKABLE BULLETIN.—In Fredonia, N. Y., the Health Board, in order to stir the people to action with regard to cleaning up, have posted the following notice: "The cholera is coming! By order of the committee."

## NEW YORK LETTER.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

NEW YORK, August 7.—The cable excitement is still the excitement of the day. Newspaperdom is still divided on the vexed question as to whether or not the affair will yet turn out to be a humbug. The *Herald* is on the side of the cable because it (the *Herald*) could not else brag of its having received the first important dispatch, and of its intention to do the same in future; that is, to receive all important telegrams before any of its contemporaries. Ever since the receipt of said dispatch, the *Herald* has been bragging little by little in each issue, and to-day it comes out with a whole column in the same style.

All of the other papers are jealous of the *Herald*, and are down on the cable. The *World* contends that it is a very slow coach, to say the least, and that its news is often anticipated by the regular ocean steamers, and winds up by asking the pertinent question—what Mr. CRANE FIELD would call the impertinent question—"Is the cable a hoax?"

Yet though the *World*, and the world may have an idea that the cable is a mammoth humbug, both worlds are no doubt in error, and though there are some eccentricities about its workings, or rather about its not working enough, there is good reason to suppose that it will all come right on long, and really be what we have so often told, that it is in beautiful working order. The *Herald* blames the Associated Press for the want of proper cable news, and coolly threatens to smash up the whole concern and get all the news on its own account.

Strikes are again the order of the day and hour—I say of the hour, for it is in relation to the hour for "knocking off work" on Saturday afternoons that the strike has been agreed upon. The Carpenters' and Joiners' Union, of Brooklyn, after having given due notice of their intention to strike were they not allowed to "knock off" at four P. M. on Saturdays, have been true to their word, and struck in a body a couple of days ago. A majority of the "bosses" have yielded to the striking nature of the argument, but some still hold out.

"The cholera is on the decrease. There were but nineteen cases reported yesterday, and only four deaths. The abatement in the severity of the disease is attributed to the very agreeable change in the weather, which is cool and delightful."

Two Italian gentlemen, taking exception at the tenor of some articles that appeared in the *Herald* reflecting injuriously (as they conceived) on their native land, called at the *Herald* office and demanded that a retraction should be made, or that the junior editor should accept an invitation to partake, with one or both of them, of pistols and coffee. The editor replied that he had no time nor inclination to shoot or be shot at by any gentleman who should find fault with an article published in his paper, and therefore, whilst he refused to comply with their demand, he chose also to decline their very polite invitation.

As the time draws near for the advent of the great Italian tragedienne, ADELINA RISTORI, the lovers of the legitimate drama are growing more and more anxious and impatient. Although Ristori is known to be the greatest actress living, and to have often disputed, if not shared, the laurels of the great RACHEL, as she has never before visited America, none have ever had an opportunity of seeing her except those who have taken a voyage across the Atlantic. As your correspondent took that voyage ten years ago, and saw Ristori in Paris, in her great impersonation of "Medea," in 1856, he may be permitted to indulge in a few remarks on said performance. Ristori, though not a beautiful woman, is strikingly handsome. Her eyes, which are as dark as night, yet flash with a brilliancy that startles and charms the beholder. She is the personification of grace, and as to her reading, it is all that it can be to be—perfection. To see her act once is to remember it forever. On the morning following the night on which I saw her in "Medea," I sat at the breakfast table of the *Grand Hotel de Louvre*, next to CHARLOTTE CUSHMAN, who, referring to the relative merits of RACHEL and RISTORI, remarked that "RACHEL was a machine—RISTORI a woman." No criticism could be juster or more expressive than this, for each of them stands at the head of one of the two great schools of acting, the studied and artistic, and the impulsive and emotional.

The weather has grown so pleasantly cool that the theatres are drawing very well. The performances will, however, continue to be commonplace till the regular fall and winter season begins. Many persons who had betaken themselves to the various watering places and resorts of fashion are making a homeward move, and all indulge confident expectations of a gay time coming.

The International Hotel (Taylor's Saloon) is no more; the furniture has all been disposed of at auction in the past week and the place closed.

MOULTRIE.

The Chicago *Republican* has existed fourteen months, and has spent \$221,500, of which \$35,000 was paid for the *Morning Post*, which was merged into the *Republican*. C. A. DANA received \$10,000 for the stock which the company presented to him, and \$7500 for his year's services. Part of the remainder of the money was invested in a six-cylinder Hoe press and other presses; but the larger part of \$221,500 was absorbed in the accruing of the deficits that existed between earnings and "running" expenses.

The London papers speak of a recent reception by the Princess of Wales in which "two daughters of Hon. JOHN VAN BUREN were presented." As Mr. VAN BUREN is a bachelor, it is difficult to see where the "two daughters" come in.

The South needs everything that the North has to spare, except Radical politicians.—*Baltimore Transcript*.

For heaven's sake, hush! You'll have Gov. Andrew and his man Mercer shipping us whole cargoes of their surplus—spiculated women the first thing you know. Massachusetts alone has thirty or forty thousand of them to spare (the most of them are already too spare); but there is no demand for them in the South. Let the North keep them, whatever you do.

## The New Orleans Riots.

ORIGIN AND PROGRESS OF THE DIFFICULTIES—OFFICIAL CORRESPONDENCE.

NEW ORLEANS, August 7, 1866.

The following correspondence is published:

His Excellency President Andrew Johnson:

SIR—Your Excellency is already in possession of the main facts in regard to the conspiracy which, by reviving the Convention of 1864, purposed to subvert the civil government of Louisiana. An informal meeting of 29 members, 150 being the whole number, and 76 a quorum, proceeded to elect the President of the Convention, who consisted of the Convention itself, and to elect K. K. HOWELL as President pro tem. They adjourned to meet again, and a proclamation was issued by the President pro tem, convening the Convention to meet on the 30th of July last, and directing his Excellency the Governor of the State to issue writs of election to fill vacancies. So far the whole matter was looked upon as a harmless experiment, though mischief was intended, the people being confident that the Governor would not condescend to notice this proclamation, and that in case the Convention should commit any act of interference, he would at once have it dispersed. Unfortunately, however, after a lapse of nearly a month, the Governor issued writs of election to fill up 61 vacancies in that body.

This document, to which the Secretary of State refused to give his attestation under the seal of State, was issued under the attestation of the private secretary of the Governor. The people of the State became alarmed when no doubt could be entertained as to the fact that their Chief Magistrate had given willing aid and assistance to subvert the government, the preservation of which was especially intrusted to his keeping.

On Friday, the 27th of July, a large meeting was held in the hall of the House of Representatives, professedly for the advocacy of universal suffrage, but in reality to reorganize for the meeting of the Convention on the Monday following. The object of the meeting was to excite the passions and prejudices of the colored population, so as to make the victims of a riot, by urging them headlong into conflict with the State and municipal authorities.

On the other hand, we were determined to prevent riot and bloodshed, by pursuing such a course as would baffle the nefarious calculations of those agitators.

Our remedy, and the only remedy, must be by recourse to the usual process of law, and even then to proceed in such manner as to hasten upon them the responsibility of all collision whatever. The case was submitted to the Grand Jury by the Attorney-General, and in the meantime the Lieutenant-Governor and the Mayor called upon Gen. BAIRD to ascertain whether, if a warrant issued upon a regular indictment were placed in the hands of the sheriff for the arrest of the members of the Convention, the military would interfere. The answer was that the sheriff himself would be arrested, and that the Convention would be peaceably, could not be interfered with by the officers of the law.

It is proper here to state that the Mayor had previously addressed a note to Gen. BAIRD, inquiring whether he would be interfered with by the military in case he would proceed to disperse the Convention as an unlawful assemblage.

The answer was that the Convention was a meeting of the Convention being peaceable, could not be suppressed by the Mayor, and that the military authorities would prevent the interference of the civil authorities. It was suggested by the Lieutenant-Governor that the city authorities, under those circumstances, did not intend to interfere to prevent the meeting of the Convention. But he proposed that in case a warrant of arrest was placed in the hands of the sheriff, the latter, before attempting to execute it, would call on the General, who thereupon would endorse his objections, and the matter would at once be submitted to the President. This arrangement was satisfactory to both parties. On the same day the Attorney-General and the Lieutenant-Governor telegraphed to the President to ascertain whether the process of the court to arrest the members of the Convention could be thwarted by the military. The answer was expected to sustain the court. On Saturday, the 29th, the State and municipal authorities called upon the President to advise the people as to the proper conduct to be held the next day, so as to avoid all collision and riot, and the Mayor issued his proclamation to the same effect. The press of the city, with the exception of the Radical organ, gave wise and salutary counsels to the people, inviting all good citizens to avoid congregating about the Capitol, and to demean themselves with prudence and discretion.

On the morning of the 30th the Lieutenant-Governor called upon Gen. BAIRD to communicate to him the President's dispatch, and also inquired from the General if he would not have some troops in the vicinity of the hall to preserve peace and good order. Gen. BAIRD answered that application had been made by members of the Convention. The suggestion was then made, that to have too large a police force on the spot might be construed as meant to overawe the members, and inasmuch as the civil authorities did not intend interfering with the Convention until instructions were received from the President, as above agreed upon, it was proper to have troops to co-operate with a small police force to preserve peace, and prevent all possible attempt to bring about a collision. This suggestion met the approval of the general, who then stated that he would immediately give orders to have the troops in readiness. Before the end of this interview it was again agreed upon between Gen. BAIRD and the Lieutenant-Governor that whatever warrant of arrest might be placed in the hands of the sheriff would be submitted to him before any attempt to have it executed should be made, and that upon the endorsement of the general's objections, the matter would be referred to the President. The Mayor, being informed of this arrangement, sent but a small police force to the vicinity of the hall, and the troops were eagerly expected.

At the expiration of the hour, the Lieutenant-Governor that in the Third District there was a commencement of effervescence, and that a large number of negroes were coming towards Canal street from above and below. He immediately sent a dispatch to the general conveying this intelligence and urging that the troops be sent without delay. About one hour afterwards the riot broke out, ending in the dispersion of the Convention and the capture of the rioters, including several members of this body.

It is not our purpose to argue the question of the facts as to the actual commencement of the collision, and fix precisely the mode and manner and where it started. We will, however, remark that the collision was brought about by the armed mob sustaining the Convention. Suffice it to say, that the civil authorities took all the precautions possible to prevent the outbreak; that they applied during three days previous to have the military to preserve order at the place where the Convention was to meet; that the authorities, State and municipal, came to an understanding to act in concert with the military for that purpose; that the citizens no more than the police contemplated preventing the Convention from holding its meeting in peace and adjourning and departing unmolested; and that the warrant for their arrest would have been submitted to the military as agreed upon, although the President's dispatch to the Lieutenant-Governor, and the subsequent one to the Attorney-General was imperative that the military should not thwart the Convention. The military authorities had been for three days previous to the riot in constant communication with the Attorney-General and the Lieutenant-Governor, with a view to prevent the impending riot. The efforts were unsuccess and could not counteract the incendiary counsels and appeals of those who, for sinister purposes, had in view this very result in order to reap a political harvest. That the civil authorities have done their duty in this respect is patent. That more could have been done by them was impossible, as they were

not allowed to remove the cause of the riot by taking proper measures to prevent the meeting of the Convention, and we doubt not for a moment that the military commander himself will be the first to corroborate three facts and to arrest all calumnious imputation against the conduct of our people under these trying circumstances.

As regards the proclamation of martial law, the least that can be said is, that it was inopportune if the rioting had ceased completely, the police being masters of the situation.

The colored population as a body did not participate in these disgraceful scenes, and the freedmen in the vicinity of the riot were standing as lookers-on without being molested. The colored mob, in union with a few white rioters who were leading them, were no doubt well organized. That they were well armed is undoubted, as forty-two policemen and several citizens were either killed or wounded by them, although the conflict was over in less than two hours.

Twenty-seven rioters were killed, and a considerable number wounded. At dark when all was over, when those of the mob were either dispersed or in prison, when tranquility and order was restored, martial law was proclaimed and the prisoners were confined in the measures unduly were not intended to revive the hopes of the outlaws; but, were they not calculated to inspire them with false hopes?

The very next morning the organ of the agitators was issued, containing, as usual, the most inflammatory articles, and so the succeeding issues. Had the military, on Monday afternoon, taken a stand to co-operate with the civil authorities instead of proclaiming martial law the most beneficial effects would have been the result. We remain, very respectfully, your obedient servants,

ALBERT VOORHEES,

Lieut. Gov. of Louisiana.

A. S. HERION,

Atty Gen. of Louisiana.

J. T. MONROE,

Mayor of New Orleans.

## OBITUARY.

DIED, on the 28th July, at his residence on Pawley Island, Waccamaw, Dr. ANDREW HASSALL, in the 63d year of his age.

Newberry Herald will please copy.

## SPECIAL NOTICES.

THERE WILL BE SERVICE IN GRACE CHURCH To-morrow.

ORPHAN HOUSE CHAPEL.—THE REV. W. O. PRENTISS, of Calvary (Episcopal) Church, will perform Divine Service in this Chapel To-morrow Afternoon, 12th instant, at 5 o'clock.

CITADEL SQUARE CHURCH.—THERE

will be Religious Services in this Church To-morrow Morning, at half-past 10 o'clock, and at night at 8 o'clock, by the Rev. C. P. GADSDEN. Monthly Concert of the Sabbath School at 5 o'clock P. M. An address will be delivered by Dr. F. M. ROBERTSON.

CENTRAL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—

Morning service may be expected in Central Church on the Sabbath, during the absence of the Pastor. The Sunday School will be held in the afternoon, at 5 o'clock.

SURVEYOR'S OFFICE, PORT OF CHARLES-

TON, S. C., AUGUST 10, 1866.—NOTICE.—Owners and masters of vessels, subject to admeasurement, are hereby notified to file their application for such measurement, at this office at once, or the usual fine will be imposed.

OCEIL C. NEIL,

Surveyor of the Port.

PERSONS! BE AWARE THAT THE

three Notes payable to JOHN BUCK will not be accepted by me, as circumstances cause such.

1st Note, 2 months, from August 8, 1866, \$100.

2d Note, 4 months, from August 8, 1866, \$100.

3d Note, 6 months, from August 8, 1866, \$100.

August 11 3\* WILLIAM NEWBERT.

LADIES, IF YOU WANT YOUR BOOTS

REPAIRED nicely and cheap, go to

ELLISWORTH'S,

No. 394 Kingstreet.

GENTS, IF YOU WANT YOUR BOOTS

REPAIRED AND MADE GOOD AS NEW, cheap, go to

ELLISWORTH'S,

No. 394 Kingstreet.

DISINFECTANTS GRATIS!—THE CITI-

ZENS of Charleston can be supplied with CHLORIDE OF LIME and COPPERAS, without cost, by applying at the Roper Hospital, or to the City Registrar, Dr. GEO. S. FELSHER, No. 117 COMING STREET.

July 14 1mo\*

SPECIAL NOTICE.—W. S. C. CLUB

HOUSE GIN.—Pure, soft, and unequalled. We place this celebrated brand of Gin before the public as a pure unadulterated article, that only requires to be known to be appreciated. Medical men of the highest standing acknowledge that it has great medicinal properties, and to those who use it medicinally it is particularly recommended. WM. S. CORWIN & CO., No. 909 Broadway, N. Y., Sole Importers. For sale at E. E. BEDFORD'S, No. 259 King street, Charleston.

July 21

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AT the expiration of three months from this date application will be made to the Washington and New Orleans Telegraph Company for renewal of CERTIFICATE OF TWO SHARES OF STOCK in said Company, held in the name of MICHAEL LAZARUS, and dated 13th November, 1864, and numbered "56." The original having been lost or mislaid. B. D. LAZARUS, Executor.

CHARLESTON, S. C., 11, 1866. 1mo&mo June 12

A MODERN MIRACLE!—FROM OLD AND

young, from rich and poor, from high-born and lowly, comes the universal voice of praise for

HALL'S VEGETABLE RUSSIAN HAIR RENEVER.

It is a perfect and miraculous article. Cures baldness. Makes hair grow. A better dressing than any "oil" or "pomatum